(XXXIXth YEAR.) THE (No. 1923.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1783.

MADRID, *July* 22.

NOTWITHSTANDING the diſtance of Spain from the theatre of war, in caſe one ſhould break out between Ruſſia and the Porte, it is apparent that ſhe would not remain entirely inactive in ſuch circumſtances. Some ſhips of the line are arming at Cadiz, where ſeveral others will join them from Toulon; and it is ſuppoſed, that the whole will form together a combined ſquadron, with a deſign to prevent the junction of the Ruſſian ſquadron at Leghorn with that expected from Dunkirk; or at leaſt to watch over the deſigns which thoſe foreign forces may form in the Mediterranean againſt the commercial intereſts of the European powers with the Ottoman ſtates; intereſts in which Spain has lately taken a part, by the treaty of amity and commerce, which ſhe hath concluded with the Porte.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *Auguſt* 2. The unſeaſonable weather ſtill continues here with little variation, but the mortality occaſioned by the contagion ſeems to increaſe, more people having been carried off, during the laſt three days, than in ſo ſhort an interval at the time of the memorable plague in 1778.

OTTAWA, *Auguſt* 23. The baſon which his imperial majeſty ordered to be conſtructed at this port being completed, this day was appointed for its being opened for the reception of ſhips. The ceremony was performed in preſence of their royal highneſſes the governors general, accompanied by count Belgioſo, and ſeveral other perſons of diſtinction.

VIENNA, *Auguſt* 27. The military manœuvres at the camp of Mincklendorff took place the 23d inſtant, in preſence of the emperor, who returned to this capital the ſame day about noon; and on Monday morning laſt his imperial majeſty ſet out for the camp near Brunn in Moravia.

LONDON, *July* 10.

The laſteſt improvement in the female head-dreſs, is a long curl of a ram's-horn ſhape, continued from the ear almoſt to the top of the head. This gives the gentle wearer a moſt raviſhing and ſatyr-like reſemblance.

July 11. Thirty thouſand pounds annually is funded for the half pay of officers in the loyal provincial regiments! Surely an army of Americans only, whoſe officers could be entitled to ſuch a ſum upon half pay, was ſufficient, if in earneſt and under a right direction, to have quelled the rebellion, without an officer or a man from Great-Britain or Germany. What a libel this is upon the conduct of all who had a hand in the American war, miniſters, commanders, and officers. As to the men, they could only do as they were commanded; but ſurely ſome enormous defects there were ſome where, which ought to be brought to light; let who will be the ſufferer or the victim of national juſtice!

Auguſt 7. Authentic letters from Paris concur in giving great credit to Monſ. de Graſſe, whoſe naval character, from the inveſtigation it underwent, (during the examination of ſeveral officers, upon the courts-martial of two captains, who did not ſupport him in the battle with lord Rodney) it appears in the moſt brilliant point of view. It was depoſed that he fought five men of war for ſeveral hours; that he kept the quarter-deck the whole time, in his ſhirt; that when his ports were beat in, and many of the guns deſerted by their gangs, he repeatedly aſſiſted in bringing the men to their duty; that when the Ville de Paris ſtruck, he ſtood almoſt alone amidſt a ſcene of horror not to be deſcribed. In ſhort, the public wait with the moſt anxious expectation for the honourable acquittal of this gallant ſailor.

Aug. 19. The information ſo induſtriouſly circulated in the public prints, relative to the ſentence of the compte de Graſſe, is totally void of truth. The compte underwent a trial in conformity to the cuſtom of the navy; but ſo far was his conduct from appearing in a reprehenſible light, that after the fulleſt inveſtigation of the circumſtances attending the loſs of the Ville de Paris, the admiral, compte de Graſſe, was moſt honourably acquitted.

Aug. 21. The addreſs of the States of America to the people, is a maſter-piece of eloquent language; but it contains ſome matters that are not very agreeable to the aggregate body at large.

The epithets of folly and duplicity are now liberally beſtowed upon the American congreſs. The late earl of Chatham, ſpeaking of this body of men, ſays, "I have read that great and profound hiſtorian, Thucydides; I have alſo ſtudied politics of moſt famous ſtates in the world; and I can ſay with truth, that for vigour of counſel, and wiſdom of concluſion, I never read any compoſitions equal to thoſe of the American congreſs."

A footman of the higheſt ton wears two watches, like his maſter; and this ſtrange folly no longer offends any but a miſanthrope.

Aug. 23. The ceſſure of the Crimea by the empreſs, is perhaps one of the greateſt political ſtrokes the world ever ſaw. All nations ought to look upon it with an eye of jealouſy. England, if wiſe, will never be angry with France for endeavouring to preſerve the balance of power by aſſiſting the Porte. The advantageous ſituation of the peninſula (Crimea) will enable her imperial majeſty to increaſe her maritime ſtrength ſo rapidly, that, if not timely checked, our poſterity may ſee Ruſſia miſtreſs of the ſeas.—"*Felix quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum.*"

Sept. 1. A letter from Berlin ſays, that his Pruſſian majeſty has been greatly indiſpoſed, but he is ſo far recovered, that he has been able to take the air, and had his troops drawn up, and ſaw them go through part of their exerciſes. The ſame letters add, that ſome American gentlemen are arrived in that city, but on what buſineſs is at preſent unknown.

Sept. 5. By the mails which arrived yeſterday from France, we have received the following diſpatches ſent from Don Antonio Barcelo to the court of Madrid, in which he informs that cabinet, that he had, ſince he left Carthagena, met conſtantly with contrary winds. The 26th of July he was 15 leagues weſt of Oran, where he took advantage of a calm to repair ſome ſlight damages; the 29th he continued his rout, and on the 29th he arrived before the bay of Algiers. The ſwell and the winds did not permit him to begin the attack before the firſt of this month, and during that interval, he was joined by ſome of the ſhips of his ſquadron which had parted on the paſſage. That day the weather becoming calm, though the ſea continued very rough, he formed his line of battle; the 18 bomb-ketches formed the front; the 23 gun boats were placed in the wings to ſupport them, and the boarding-boats, zebecks, bilanders, and other veſſels of war, ready to act againſt the enemy's ſhips, if any attempted to come out. At half paſt two in the afternoon the firing began, and did not end until ſun-ſet, when the bomb-veſſels had expended all their ammunition; 380 bombs were thrown that day; and the briſk fire from the Algerine batteries, which threw 30 bombs, and 2075 bullets which paſſed over the Spaniſh line, killed only two men, and wounded two others. The next day, at half paſt two o'clock, a freſh attack was made, which laſted two hours, during which as embarkations with oars came out of Algiers, where the gun-boats ſoon obliged them to take ſhelter again. The bomb ketches threw 375 bombs, which fell fire in two places in the eaſt, towards the moles, where it laſted an hour, and in the centre of the town, where it continued all the evening. Although the enemy fired that day 1436 bullets and 80 bombs, we had only two men ſlightly wounded. The general makes an encomium on his officers and ſailors; and if the wind continues for a few days to the S. W. or W. he flatters himſelf he ſhall completely fulfil his miſſion.

The Georgium Sidus, diſcovered by Mr. Herſchel, is found to be four times and a half the diameter of the earth, and its real diſtance near one thouſand eight hundred millions of miles. He firſt perceived it on the 13th of March 1781, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock at night, as he was examining the ſmall ſtars near the feet of Gemini. The magnifying power he was then uſing was 227, which he increaſed to 2010, and with which he aſcertained it, agreeably to the account given in the philoſophical tranſactions for 1782. Some of this gentleman's reflecting teleſcopes are made to bear magnifying powers of an almoſt incredible ſize, not leſs than between 6 and 7000 times! The effect which theſe very large magnifying powers had on the fixed ſtars, in ſhowing many to be double, treble, and even quadruple, which were before thought ſingle ſtars, ſuggeſted to him the idea of attempting to diſcover the parallax of the fixed ſtars by their means; and it was in purſuit of this object that the diſcovery was made of the planet above mentioned.

Sept. 9. Mr. Baron Maſſeres, who is one of the greateſt algebraiſts in the kingdom, has calculated a means of the people taking the national debt on themſelves and aboliſhing all the taxes that pay the intereſt.

Mr. ſecretary Fox has gained undoubted intelligence that a private treaty, for the preſervation of the Turks in the full preſent ſtate of their rights and poſſeſſions, is entered into by France, Spain, Naples, the pope, Venice, Sardinia, Pruſſia, Denmark, and Sweden. If the imperial party attacks Turkey, therefore, it will cauſe an almoſt univerſal war, and they will fail in the attempt.

The ſtorm on Sunday night the 31ſt ult. was felt tremendouſly heavy on the Dutch coaſt; ſome veſſels were ſet on fire off Katwyck by the lightning.

By ſending clothes of a bad quality to Ruſſia, we loſt the cloathing of the empreſs's army, which ſhould afford a leſſon to our merchants how they juſtify complaints in the new ſtates, which have already begun to be made.

Sept. 10. Yeſterday at half paſt one o'clock, the parliament, which ſtood prorogued to the 9th inſtant, was further adjourned to the 16th of October next.

On Saturday laſt the Iriſh parliament met, agreeably to his majeſty's writs for that purpoſe; when it was prorogued to Tueſday the 14th day of October next, then to ſit for the diſpatch of buſineſs.

It is ſaid, that Mr. Fox is clear for an offenſive and defenſive treaty with Ruſſia: and that he has formed a plan for humbling the Ottoman pride, and reſtoring the Jews to their own country. Great reſources are expected in this arduous attempt, from the contributions of that wealthy people.

Sept. 12. The definitive treaties and the Eaſt-India affairs will be the firſt objects of parliamentary altercation. The ſtrength or weakneſs of oppoſition will be evinced on the diſcuſſion of thoſe ſubjects; and the doubts reſpecting the permanency of the preſent ſingular junction will be reſolved. The wiſhes of the people on the ſubject are well known; and as to the moſt exalted perſonage in the kingdom, his opinion may be collected from his abſolute refuſal to increaſe the peerage.

The laſt advices from Algiers ſay, that a powerful reinforcement from the grand ſeignor was daily expected, to act in conjunction with the Algerine forces in repelling the aſſaults of the Spaniards.

Letters from Madrid ſay, that, in conſequence of ſome late reſolutions of the council, orders are daily expected to be iſſued for equipping a powerful armament for quelling the alarming diſcontents which ſtill prevail in the South-American provinces.

A letter from Leghorn ſays, that the Daniſh ſquadron which ſailed for Algiers, is returned to that port, but were ordered out again to perform quarantine; that the officers expreſs great indignation at the treatment they met with from the Alegrines, and wiſhed that their commiſſion would have allowed them to have laid the whole place in aſhes.

Tueſday ſome diſpatches were received from general Haldimand, governor of Quebec, brought by the ſhip Liberty, arrived at Dover, which mention that every thing remained quiet in the province, trade in a flouriſhing condition, and that ſeveral of the loyaliſts were arrived to ſettle there.

The iſland of Euſtatius will perhaps never more recover its former conſequence, as it uſed to be the great magazine and mart for ſmuggling while the Americans were confined by the navigation act; but now, as the whole ſyſtem of commerce is changed in the weſtern ſeas, there is no need of a particular depoſit in one iſland, when in fact all are in a great meaſure entirely open.

They write from Leghorn, that a fleet of Venetian ſhips, conſiſting of ſeven ſail of the line, had lately ſailed from the Adriatic for the Levant.

A letter from Paris, received on Monday, ſays, that a number of French officers are ready to ſet out for Conſtantinople to enter into the Turkiſh ſervice as ſoon as intelligence is received that the plague is abated in that country; amongſt thoſe that are going are ſome more engineers and matroſſes.

If the Spaniards are obliged to retreat a ſecond time from Algiers, their miſcarriage will be attended with ill conſequences to moſt of the European powers, as it will raiſe the ſpirit and inſolence of thoſe African pirates, and make the purchaſe of their friendſhip much dearer than it was before.

The firſt ſtroke between the Turks and Ruſſians, of a war that is likely to be obſtinate and bloody, is expected to be ſtruck at or near Oczakow, to which place the two armies are drawing near on account of its vicinity to the Crimea Tartary, which is the preſent bone of contention between the two nations. The Ruſſians have a formidable naval force at Azoph, which has a communication by a very narrow ſtrait to the Black ſea. The Turks have ſent a very ſtrong ſquadron to the Black ſea, but they will not paſs the ſtrait to the ſea of St. Azoph, ſo that there will be no naval conteſt on that ſide of Turkey, unleſs the Ruſſians come into the Black ſea, which is not however probable they will attempt at preſent, as their force is not equal to that of the Ottomans.

The cabinet of Peterſburgh conſiſts of nine members, the empreſs herſelf preſiding and attending all their debates: a very great queſtion was agitated there on receiving the late anſwer from Verſailles, which was, whether the war againſt the Turks ſhould be undertaken if the houſe of Bourbon perſiſted in ſhutting up the Mediterranean? Four voices were for making it a land war, except in the Black ſea, and totally diſregarding France, but the other five carried it for peace, under the aſſurance that the houſe of Bourbon would be as ready to aſſiſt the Turks powerfully by land as by ſea. Thus the negotiation took place, but whether any treaty will be concluded is yet a queſtion.

A late duel, it is hoped, will be the means of the legiſlature adopting ſome method to prevent the ſo frequent commiſſion of murder in the code of honour. The French officers have as high a ſenſe of reputation as any men on earth; yet duels are much leſs frequent in France than England.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Sept. 2.

"The States General continue ſitting every day in deliberating on the terms of the peace with England. The deputies of Amſterdam, ſupported by the Eaſt India company, are very violent againſt giving up any of our Aſiatic ſettlements.

"A duplicity has been diſcovered at a certain court, but too late for redreſs; it may be the means of teaching wiſdom in future—an effect which it will certainly produce, as Holland will be obliged to ſet herſelf down at a loſs of 16,000,000 pounds ſterling.

"Some officers belonging to the department of North-Holland, having ſolicited leave to ſerve in the Ruſſian navy, have been refuſed by the admiralty of that place. It is difficult to diſcover the true reaſon of this meaſure."

Sept. 15. The Porcupine frigate is arrived at Portſmouth from Gibraltar, and brings diſpatches from general Elliot to government, with a number of letters from the officers of the garriſon to their reſpective friends. By theſe advice is received of part of the Spaniſh fleet being returned to Cadiz from Algiers, after bombarding that city for ſeveral days, and laying a conſiderable part of it in aſhes: the day, during the bombardment, obliged the Chriſtian ſlaves to work on the breaches made by the artillery and bombs, amidſt ſhowers of ſhot, and in ſight of the Spaniſh fleet, which nevertheleſs continued the attack without remiſſion, frequently ſetting fire to the city in five or ſix places

at once: the Spaniards, however, did not think proper to land, and only once made a diſpoſition for that purpoſe, when the countenance kept up by the Mooriſh troops obliged the boats to return to the ſhipping. The loſs of the Moors is ſuppoſed to have been conſiderable, as they expoſed themſelves in whole troops to the ſhot of the fleet, and gave ſeveral inſtances of the moſt daring valour, but, fortunately for the Spaniards, their ignorance in working the great guns, rendered their moſt formidable batteries of little efficacy, which otherwiſe might have made great havock among them.

By the ſigning of the definitive treaty on Wedneſday, we ſhall have all our Weſt-India iſlands reſtored to us before Chriſtmas, it being agreed in the preliminary articles, that all places taken during the war, ſhall be given up again within three months after ſigning the definitive treaty, and as much ſooner as can be effected.

Advices are received from Liſbon, of a ſhip being arrived in the Tagus from Goa, which place ſhe left the 26th of March laſt. At that time, the garriſon was put by the governor under the ſtricteſt diſcipline, as the natives of India were exceedingly troubleſome, and threatened that ſettlement: they were in daily expectation of a reinforcement from Europe. The Britiſh fleet from Bombay paſſed by that place the 1rſt of March, and were joined by three men of war of the ſame nation, which had been there for a repair ever ſince the month of December. The fleet conſiſted of near 20 ſail; and Sir Edward Hughes continued to command, having had no news of the Cato, of 50 guns, which ſailed with admiral Sir Hyde Parker from England, in October laſt. The fleet never brought to, but kept on their voyage to the Coromandel coaſt, where they expected to find Suffrein, whoſe ſtrength was not by any means certainly known.

There are letters from Paris, which mention it as a fact, that "the court of Verſailles had notified to the Ruſſian miniſter, the intentions of the French monarch to give the Porte the moſt effectual ſuccour, in caſe of a war with the empreſs." This deciſive meaſure may poſſibly impede the hoſtile attempts of Ruſſia.

Our laſt letters from Paris adviſe, that ſeveral capital houſes had lately ſtopped payment in that metropolis for very conſiderable ſums: two French houſes in London likewiſe ſtopped a few days ſince, for near 200,000l. ſterling.

The moſt experienced ſpeculators in the funds are at a loſs to account for the ſtocks not getting up, on the official intimation of the definitive treaty being to be ſigned at Paris the 3d inſt. there never having been an inſtance, before the preſent, when they did not riſe on ſuch an event at leaſt four per cent.

Sept. 17. The talents which Mr. Fox diſplays in negotiation, ſurpriſe even the expectations of his partial admirers. There are two or three points gained in the progreſs of the definitive treaty, which are very candidly owned by other miniſters to have been atchieved by this great ſtateſman alone.

A letter from Toulon ſays, that ſix ſail of the line were ordered to be got ready for ſea as faſt as poſſible, that they have their full complement of men, and are only to wait till they have taken their proviſions on board; but whither they are deſtined is not known. They are to be joined by others from Marſeilles.

Sept. 22. The preliminary articles juſt agreed upon by the Dutch, give ſuch a favourable turn to our eaſtern affairs, that India ſtocks have in conſequence thereof riſen near ten per cent. within this fortnight.

The definitive treaty with America being ſigned, and every thing entirely ſettled, a correſpondent wiſhes to know the reaſon why no ambaſſador, miniſter, or envoy from congreſs, has yet made a public appearance at court, nor do we hear of any one being appointed by our miniſtry to that ſtation in America.

At the winding up of the war, the Dutch find their expences, for little more than two years amount to thirty millions of ducats of gold, which, valued at 9/7 each, amount to near twenty millions of pounds ſterling; ſuch is the loſs by the war.

It has been propoſed to the Dutch plenipotentiaries in the courſe of the negotiation, to take Demerara as an equivalent for the reſtitution of Negapatam, but the eſtimation of the former of theſe places has increaſed in Holland, ever ſince admiral Rodney gave it ſuch an eulogium in the gazette, as taught them to believe, that it is more valuable than moſt of the iſlands in the Weſt-Indies.

Our affairs in the eaſt bear a very different aſpect to what they did ſome months ſince; the Marhatta peace, with the death of Hyder Ally, it is expected, will, at laſt, be the means of producing a general peace to that country.

Sept. 25. A letter from Peterſburgh ſays, that ſeveral more Engliſh officers were arrived in that city, and had been introduced to the empreſs, who received them with the greateſt marks of reſpect, and that they were preparing to ſet out to join the army, which lay encamped within a ſhort diſtance of the Turkiſh army, ſo that an action is hourly expected.

Mr. Flood is prepared for the parliamentary campaign, in union with all the other leaders of his party; a ſtroke, which will ſet Ireland in a flame.—It is a militia act, which is to put the ſword for ever effectually into the hands of the people, by making every thing elective; and at the ſame time to burthen the reſt of the kingdom with their pay and ſupport. This ſcheme will be highly popular among the corps, and as it is impoſſible for the royal aſſent to be given to it, will ſpread univerſal confuſion.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

ST. JAMES's, *Sept.* 9. On Saturday night laſt captain Warner arrived with the preliminary articles between his majeſty and the ſtates general, ſigned at Paris on the 2d inſtant; as alſo the definitive treaties of peace between his majeſty and the moſt chriſtian and catholic kings, ſigned at Verſailles on the 3d inſtant, by his grace the duke of Manchester, his majeſty's ambaſſador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, and by the reſpective plenipotentiaries of their moſt chriſtian and catholic majeſties and the ſtates general.

The definitive treaty with the United States of America, was alſo ſigned at Paris on the 3d inſtant, by David Hartley, Eſq; his majeſty's plenipotentiary, and by the plenipotentiaries of the United States; and Mr. Hartley is hourly expected to arrive with it.

Sept. 22. Yeſterday evening David Hartley, Eſq; arrived with the definitive treaty between his majeſty and the United States of America, which was ſigned at Paris the 3d inſtant by him, as his majeſty's plenipotentiary, and by the plenipotentiaries of the United States.

Sept. 23. Laſt night one of the king's meſſengers, diſpatched by his grace the duke of Manchester, arrived with the moſt chriſtian and catholic kings ratifications of the definitive treaty of peace, ſigned the 3d of this month, which were exchanged with his grace, againſt thoſe of his majeſty, on the 19th inſtant, at Verſailles, by the ambaſſador and plenipotentiary of their moſt chriſtian and catholic majeſties.

On this occaſion the Tower and Park guns were fired this day at one o'clock.

The ratifications of the preliminary articles by the ſtates general were not arrived at Paris when the meſſenger ſet out, but were daily expected.

BOSTON, *October* 27.

Laſt Friday afternoon, a man by the name of ——— who had for ſome time paſt lived unhappily with his wife, was then agreeing with her about parting; but a diſpute ariſing with reſpect to their furniture, he inſtantly ſtabbed her with a knife on the right ſide, and then ſlightly ſtabbed himſelf with an awl, but was immediately ſeized and committed to gaol.

Yeſterday arrived here a diſmaſted ſhip, after 73 days from Liſbon.

Alſo arrived here yeſterday captain Hallet, in 31 days from Jamaica; and captain Hudſon, from Port-au-Prince.

A ſhip bound from Newbury for the Weſt-Indies, on Friday laſt ſtruck on Newbury bar and was loſt.

Yeſterday arrived here captain Magee, in 30 days from Gottenburg.

NEW-YORK, *November* 1.

The September packet had ſailed from Falmouth for this port; and the l'Orient packet, with the firſt mail from France, charged with the definitive treaty between Great-Britain and the United States of America, to the Congreſs, was to ſail from that port on or before the 20th day of September. The ſhip Lady Waſhington had ſailed for Philadelphia before the Hartford, which laſt ſhip left the Lizard on the firſt of October.

ANNAPOLIS, *November* 20.

On Monday the 3d inſtant the United States in Congreſs aſſembled proceeded to the choice of a preſident, when the honourable THOMAS MIFFLIN, Eſq; was unanimouſly elected, in the room of his Excellency Elias Boudinot, Eſq; whoſe term of delegation had expired.—And the chairman (the preſident being abſent) was directed to adjourn Congreſs on the 5th inſtant, to meet in this city on the 26th, for the diſpatch of public buſineſs.

UNITED STATES in CONGRESS aſſembled, October 25, 1783.

THE preſident having this day laid before Congreſs a letter from the honourable P. J. Van Berekel, enclоſing a copy of a letter of credence, by which it appears that he is appointed miniſter plenipotentiary from their high mightineſſes the States General of the United Netherlands to the United States of America; and the ſaid miniſter having requeſted to be informed when and where Congreſs will admit him to an audience:

Reſolved, That the ſaid honourable P. J. Van Berekel, be received as miniſter plenipotentiary from their High Mightineſſes the States General of the United Netherlands, and that, agreeably to his requeſt, he be admitted to a public audience in Congreſs.

That the Congreſs room in Princeton, on Thurſday next, at noon, be appointed as the time and place of ſuch audience.

That the ſuperintendent of finance and ſecretary at war, or either of them, perform on this occaſion the duties aſſigned to the ſecretary for foreign affairs in the ceremonial reſpecting foreign miniſters; and that they inform the ſupreme executives of New-Jerſey and Pennſylvania, his Excellency the commander in chief, the honourable the miniſter plenipotentiary of France, and ſuch civil and military gentlemen as are in or near to Princeton, of the public audience to be given to the honourable the miniſter plenipotentiary of their High Mightineſſes the States General of the United Netherlands.

Ordered, That the ſuperintendent of finance and ſecretary at war, or either of them, take order for an entertainment to be given at the public expence to the honourable P. J. Van Berekel, miniſter plenipotentiary from their High Mightineſſes the States General of the United Netherlands to the United States of America.

October 29.

A letter of the 26th from the honourable P. J. Van Berekel was read; whereupon

Reſolved, That the audience to be given to the ſaid miniſter be poſtponed till Friday next.

October 31, 1783.

According to order, the honourable P. J. Van Berekel, miniſter plenipotentiary from their High Mightineſſes the States General of the United Netherlands, was admitted to an audience:

And upon being introduced he addreſſed Congreſs in a ſpeech, of which the following is a tranſlation:

Gentlemen of the Congreſs,

PREVIOUS to my laying before you the commiſſion with which their High Mightineſſes the States General of the United Netherlands have honoured me, permit me to expreſs the joy I feel on finding myſelf this day in this aſſembly, and meeting thoſe illuſtrious men whom the preſent age admires, and whom poſterity will always point to as models of patriotiſm, and whoſe merits eternity itſelf can alone recompence.—

While all Europe kept its eyes fixed on your exploits, their High Mightineſſes could not refrain from very ſeriouſly intereſting themſelves therein, recollecting as they always did the dangers and difficulties to which their forefathers were ſubjected, before they could free themſelves from the yoke in which they were enthralled. They knew better than any other the worth of independence, and they knew better to ſet a juſt value on the greatneſs of your deſigns. They applauded your generous enterprize, which was inſpired by a love of your country, conducted with prudence and ſupported with heroic courage; and they rejoiced at the happy ſucceſs which crowned your labours.

In order to convince you of their affection, and the part they take in whatever regards your republic, my maſters have charged me to congratulate you on the accompliſhment of your deſire, which had for its object the power of your own abſolute will, and the enjoyment of that ineſtimable and natural treaſure, which places you in the rank of ſovereign and independent powers.

How flattering is it to me to find myſelf this day the organ and interpreter of the ſentiments and diſpoſitions of my maſters, and to have it in my power to aſſure you, on their behalf, that there is nothing which they more ardently wiſh than the happineſs of your republic and the eſtabliſhment of the union of your ſtates! May this union, founded on the principles of true patriotiſm, and a love for the public good, be cemented in ſuch a manner, that neither falſe ambition, jealouſy, or private intereſt, may ever be able to do it the leaſt injury! May the adminiſtration of a wiſe and prudent government diſpenſe happineſs and plenty among the people, and give them a glory extended from pole to pole, and as laſting as ages.

Gentlemen,

Their high mightineſſes are not content with ſending compliments of congratulation, which are in themſelves unfruitful, but being convinced that an intercourſe of commerce and mutual good will are the ſureſt means of binding cloſer the ſacred bonds of friendſhip, which already unite you together, they have commanded me to aſſure you that they have nothing nearer at heart, than to labour effectually to render this friendſhip fruitful and profitable, and to contribute as far as poſſible to the aggrandizement of an ally, from whom they promiſe themſelves the ſame efforts. This is a ſketch, but a very feeble and imperfect ſketch, of the ſentiments of my maſters, whoſe ſincerity ſurpaſſes expreſſion, but which is however manifeſted in the letter I ſhall have the honour to deliver you. This, gentlemen, this is the purpoſe of the miſſion with which they have honoured me. May it be in my power worthily to anſwer their expectation, and at the ſame time to gain your affection and confidence, which are ſo neceſſary for the ſucceſs of my undertaking; as to myſelf, without guile and without artifice, I ſhall always conduct myſelf with that rectitude, candour, and cordiality, which form the diſtinguiſhing character of a true republican, and which is at the ſame time the beſt ſecurity for my attaining the point of my ambition, which is that of gaining the approbation of Congreſs, the friendſhip of its members, and the eſteem of the United States of America.

He then delivered the letter from their High Mightineſſes the States General, of which the following is a tranſlation:

To the UNITED STATES of AMERICA in CONGRESS aſſembled.

Our friends and allies,

WITH very great ſatisfaction did we, by the reception of the honourable Mr. Adams, your miniſter with our ſtates, acknowledge the independence of your republic; and with equal and much greater delight have we received the pleaſing tidings of the concluſion of the preliminary articles of peace, by which the court of Great-Britain has declared you free and independent ſtates. We have long ardently wiſhed for this happy period, having for ſeveral years paſt with ſorrow ſeen the troubles and difficulties with which you were obliged to ſtruggle. And we do moſt cordially congratulate you on this happy event, ſincerely taking a ſhare in your preſent agreeable ſituation.

To give a teſtimony of our ſentiments in this reſpect, and to convince you of our unfeigned eſteem, we have thought it proper to ſend to you an envoy extraordinary; we have for that purpoſe choſen a gentleman of diſtinction, whoſe perſonal qualifications are in great repute among us—the honourable Mr. Peter John Van Berekel, burgomaſter of the city of Rotterdam, and a deputy in our aſſembly. We hope and truſt that you will graciouſly receive this gentleman in quality of our miniſter plenipotentiary, and when he ſhall have the honour to deliver you theſe preſents, and to enter into farther negotiations with you, that you will give full faith unto him as unto ourſelves, being aſſured that he will not be able to expreſs in terms too ſtrong the ſentiments of eſteem and reverence which we have for a long time poſſeſſed for that wiſdom, courage, and perſeverance, by which you have rendered yourſelves famous throughout the world.

May God grant that your riſing republic may become more and more proſperous; that it may increaſe in luſtre and glory, and ſubſiſt to the end of time.

We ſhall at all times rejoice in your increaſing felicity; and we deſire nothing more ardently than that we may maintain the ſtricteſt friendſhip and correſpondence with you, for the good of the ſubjects and inhabitants of both countries.

This letter being read, the preſident returned the following anſwer to the miniſter:

SIR,

IN a conteſt for the rights of human nature, the citizens of the United States of America could not but be impreſſed with the glorious example of thoſe illuſtrious patriots, who, triumphing over every difficulty and danger, eſtabliſhed the liberties of the United Netherlands on the moſt honourable and permanent baſis. Congreſs, at an early period of the war, ſought the friendſhip of their High Mightineſſes; convinced that the ſame inviolable regard for liberty, and the ſame wiſdom, juſtice, and magnanimity, which led their forefathers to glory, was handed down unimpaired to their poſterity; and our ſatisfaction was great in accompliſhing with them a treaty of amity and commerce on terms ſo acceptable to both nations.

With the ſincereſt pleaſure, Sir, we receive the honourable teſtimonials of confidence and eſteem of their High Mightineſſes, and their affectionate congratulations on the ſucceſs of our efforts in the ſacred cauſe of liberty.

We aſſure you, Sir, that it is our earneſt deſire to unite with their High Mightineſſes in every meaſure which can promote the moſt unreſerved confidence and the moſt friendly intercourſe between two nations, which have vindicated their freedom amidſt the moſt trying ſcenes of danger and diſtreſs, and have been equally bleſſed by the gracious interpoſition of Divine

Providence with that sovereignty and independence so essential to their safety and happiness.

Governed by the same ardent love of freedom, and the same maxims of policy; cemented by a liberal system of commerce, earnestly disposed to advance our mutual prosperity, by a reciprocity of good offices; we persuade ourselves that the most friendly and beneficial connection between the two republics will be preserved inviolate to the latest ages.

It adds, Sir, greatly to our pleasure on this interesting occasion, that their High Mightinesses have employed as their minister, a gentleman so highly celebrated for rectitude and patriotism, and from whose illustrious family these United States have received the most distinguished proofs of regard and friendship.

Extract from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

By his Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq; general and commander in chief of the forces of the United States of America,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the United States in Congress assembled were pleased, on the 29th day of October last, to pass the following resolve, viz.

"That the commander in chief be, and he is hereby directed, to discharge all the troops in the service of the United States, who are now in Pennsylvania, or to the southward thereof, except the garrison at Fort Pitt."

In compliance therefore with the foregoing resolve, I do hereby give this public notice, that from and after the fifteenth day of this instant, November, all troops within the above description, shall be considered as discharged from the service of the United States; and all officers commanding corps or detachments of any such troops, are hereby directed to grant them proper discharges accordingly.

Given at Rocky-hill, near Princeton, this 4th day of November, 1783.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

By his Excellency's command,
B. WALKER, aid-de-camp.

By the COMMITTEE *of* GRIEVANCES *and* COURTS *of* JUSTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of grievances and courts of justice will sit every day during the present session, from 12 *until* 3 *o'clock in the afternoon.*

By order, 1
W. H. M'PHERSON, *clk.*

Anne Arundel county, November 12, 1783.

To be SOLD to the highest bidder, on Monday the first day of December next, if fair, if not the next fair day, on the premises, for ready money only,

THAT valuable plantation whereon the subscriber now lives, containing about 400 acres of land, on which are a convenient dwelling house, kitchen, with every necessary out-house, and two good tobacco houses, two apple orchards, and a peach orchard of excellent fruit; the soil is very fertile, well watered and timbered, and plenty of excellent meadow may be made. Also a parcel of valuable country born slaves, consisting of men, women, and children, with the stock of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, and plantation utensils.

1 80 7/6 SAMUEL LEWIN.

To be SOLD in Berkely county, Virginia,

A TRACT of land, containing 900 *acres of the first quality, with plenty of meadow and never failing springs, a good stone house, orchards, &c. or it will be divided into two lots of* 400 *and* 500 *acres, and either sold. For further particulars inquire of John Cooke, Esq; near Harpur's ferry, in the said county, or of the subscriber in Annapolis.*

1 JAMES NOURSE.

Prince-George's county, November 18, 1783.

On Monday the first of December next, will be SOLD at VENDUE, on the late dwelling plantation of Mareen Duvall, of Prince-George's county, deceased, near Upper Marlborough,

TEN valuable slaves, consisting of men, women, and children; also a number of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, and a considerable quantity of houshold furniture. Six months credit will be given on bond and security.

JAMES SOPER, 1
THOMAS MITCHELL, } executors.

On the same day will be sold at public sale, if not sooner disposed of, one half of the dwelling plantation aforesaid, containing one hundred and sixty-six acres and a half of as valuable land as any in the county. The terms will be made known on the day of sale. Any person inclinable to purchase at private sale will make application to the subscriber, on the premises.

2 [illegible] 7/6 CORNELIUS DUVALL.

UNITED STATES PAY-OFFICE.

Philadelphia, November 4, 1783.

ON the 30th of last month, some daring villain having carried off the mail from the post-office at Princeton, in which were, among other papers, the following NOTES of MICHAEL HILLEGAS, Esq; continental treasurer, all dated the first of October last; all persons are therefore hereby requested to interrogate such person or persons with whom any of these notes may be found, to the end that the perpetrator of the robbery may be brought to condign punishment; to obtain which, it is hoped every true friend to his country will exert himself to the utmost.

Note, the treasurer has orders not to redeem these notes, which are as follow:

	No. of the bills.	Marks of the three lower denominations.	Bills of one dollar.	Bills of two dollars.	Bills of four dollars.	Marks of the three higher denominations.	Bills of eight dollars	Bills of ten dollars.	Bills of fifteen dollars.
6 bills	134	Gf	1	1	1	Ge	1	1	1
6 do.	135	Gn	1	1	1	Gh	1	1	1
6 do.	136	Gx	1	1	1	Gf	1	1	1
6 do.	137	Ga	1	1	1	Gn	1	1	1
6 do.	138	Gw	1	1	1	Gx	1	1	1
6 do.	139	Gg	1	1	1	Ga	1	1	1
6 do.	140	Gi	1	1	1	Gw	1	1	1
6 do.	141	Gp	1	1	1	Gg	1	1	1
6 do.	142	Gy	1	1	1	Gi	1	1	1
6 do.	143	Gj	1	1	1	Gp	1	1	1
6 do.	144	Gr	1	1	1	Gy	1	1	1
6 do.	145	Gt	1	1	1	Gj	1	1	1
6 do.	146	Gq	1	1	1	Gr	1	1	1
6 do.	147	G&	1	1	1	Gt	1	1	1
6 do.	148	Gk	1	1	1	Gq	1	1	1
6 do.	149	Gv	1	1	1	G&	1	1	1
6 do.	150	Gz	1	1	1	Gk	1	1	1
6 do.	151	Gb	1	1	1	Gv	1	1	1
6 do.	152	Gm	1	1	1	Gz	1	1	1
6 do.	153	Gd	1	1	1	Gb	1	1	1
6 do.	154	Gu	1	1	1	Gm	1	1	1
6 do.	155	Gc	1	1	1	Gd	1	1	1
6 do.	156	Gl	1	1	1	Gu	1	1	1
6 do.	157	Go	1	1	1	Gc	1	1	1
6 do.	158	Gs	1	1	1	Gl	1	1	1
6 do.	159	Ho	1	1	1	Go	1	1	1
6 do.	160	Hs	1	1	1	Gs	1	1	1
6 do.	161	He	1	1	1	Ho	1	1	1
6 do.	162	Hh	1	1	1	Hs	1	1	1
6 do.	163	Hf	1	1	1	He	1	1	1
6 do.	164	Hn	1	1	1	Hh	1	1	1
6 do.	165	Hx	1	1	1	Hf	1	1	1
6 do.	166	Ha	1	1	1	Hn	1	1	1
6 do.	167	Hw	1	1	1	Hx	1	1	1
6 do.	168	Hg	1	1	1	Ha	1	1	1
6 do.	169	Hi	1	1	1	Hw	1	1	1
6 do.	170	Hp	1	1	1	Hg	1	1	1
6 do.	171	Hy	1	1	1	Hi	1	1	1
6 do.	172	Hj	1	1	1	Hp	1	1	1
6 do.	173	Hr	1	1	1	Hy	1	1	1
6 do.	174	Ht	1	1	1	Hj	1	1	1
6 do.	175	Hq	1	1	1	Hr	1	1	1
6 do.	176	H&	1	1	1	Ht	1	1	1
6 do.	177	Hk	1	1	1	Hq	1	1	1
6 do.	178	Hv	1	1	1	H&	1	1	1
6 do.	179	Hz	1	1	1	Hk	1	1	1
6 do.	180	Hb	1	1	1	Hv	1	1	1
6 do.	181	Hm	1	1	1	Hz	1	1	1
6 do.	182	Hd	1	1	1	Hb	1	1	1
6 do.	183	Hu	1	1	1	Hm	1	1	1
3 do.	184					Hd	1	1	1
3 do.	185					Hu	1	1	1
3 do.	186					Id	1	1	1
3 do.	187					Iu	1	1	1
3 do.	188					Ic	1	1	1
3 do.	189					Il	1	1	1
3 do.	190					Io	1	1	1
3 do.	191					Is	1	1	1
3 do.	192					Ic	1	1	1
3 do.	193					Ih	1	1	1
3 do.	194					If	1	1	1
3 do.	195					In	1	1	1
3 do.	196					Ix	1	1	1
3 do.	197					Ia	1	1	1
3 do.	198					Iw	1	1	1
3 do.	199					Ig	1	1	1
3 do.	200					Ii	1	1	1
3 do.	201					Ip	1	1	1
3 do.	202					Iy	1	1	1
3 do.	203					Ij	1	1	1
3 do.	204					Ir	1	1	1
3 do.	205					It	1	1	1
3 do.	206					Iq	1	1	1
3 do.	207					I&	1	1	1
3 do.	208					Ik	1	1	1

N. B. All printers in the United States are requested to publish the above in their several papers.

TO be run for, over the course at Pig-Point, on the 25th day of November instant, a purse of twenty pounds, free for any horse, mare, or gelding; heats two miles each, to carry weight for age, standard 112 pounds, to fall 7 pounds for each year.

On the day following will be run for, the entrance money of each day, and what else can be made up, free as before, the winning horse the preceding day excepted. 1 X

The horses to be entered with Adam Allen, at Pig-Point, the day before the race. Entrance the first day one guinea, second day three dollars, non-subscribers double. Double entrance at the post.

Strawberry Hill, near Annapolis, October 7, 1783.

TAKEN up in the mouth of Patapsco-river, a painted boat, thirteen feet keel and five feet beam, supposed to belong to some ship. The owner on proving his property and paying charges, may have her from 6 RICHARD SPRIGG.

TAKEN up as a stray by John Gill, living near Newport, in Charles county, a black mare, about 13 *hands high, branded on the near buttock I D, has one hind foot white, and not docked. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.* 1 7/6

November 3, 1783.

Agreeable to the last will and testament of William Mills, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, will be sold at public sale, on Wednesday the 10th day of December next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

THREE tracts of land adjoining each other, containing in the whole about 200 acres, lying in St. Mary's county, on Britton's-bay; the soil is well timbered and remarkably fine; abundance of fish and oysters may be caught in their season. The sale to be on the premises. Credit will be given the purchaser, on giving bond with approved security.

2 THOMAS MILLS, executor.

October 8, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants on South-river, and others living adjacent, intend petitioning the next general assembly, for a warehouse to inspect tobacco at a place on said river, commonly known by the name of the Land of Ease. 7 w 8

NOTICE is hereby given, that a remonstrance will be offered by sundry inhabitants of Charles county, to the next general assembly, praying that no act may pass for condemning the lands belonging to the Roman catholic church, formerly intended to be laid out for a town by the reverend Mr. George Hunter, at the mouth of Port-Tobacco-creek, or for building a court-house thereon, or altering the place of holding the court for the said county. 8 X

Upper Marlborough, Nov. 5, 1783.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, at Mrs. Urquhart's tavern, on Wednesday the 3*d day of December next,*

HALF an acre of land, and the store-house and other improvements thereon, erected at the Indian-Landing, in Anne-Arundel county, late the property of Ralph Forster, Esq;

2 FRANK LEEKE.

THE subscribers intend to prefer a petition to the general assembly of Maryland, after due notice, for an act to empower them to dispose of, at public vendue, so much of the real estate of Thomas Elliott, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, as will discharge the remaining part of his just debts.

7 CATHERINE ELLIOTT, admx.
DAVID STEUART, admr.

Maryland, November 3, 1783.

THE subscriber, assignee of William Stevenson, late of Bristol (bankrupt), having recorded a copy of the commission, and given bond with security to the chancellor for payment of the country debts, agreeable to the act of assembly, requests all persons indebted to the estate of the said William Stevenson to settle and pay off their respective debts, and those who have any legal claims against it to furnish him with the same, that they may be satisfied as fast as the effects come into his hands.

3 X DANIEL CHESTON.

November 10, 1783.

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS REWARD.

WAS stolen out of my lodging room, at Mr. Ashmead's, in Annapolis, on Wednesday night the 5th of November, my chair box, in which were about three hundred and thirty pounds in gold coin, and about fifty pounds in dollars, sundry papers, and other things. The box, papers, and other things, were found the next morning in a valley in Mr. Hammond's woods, near Annapolis; the box broke open and the money only taken out. If any person will give information so that the above money be recovered, I will give one hundred pounds reward, or in proportion for the sum received, and the person making such recovery may rest assured of every requisite indemnity.

2 STEPHEN WEST.

A few Copies of the

LAWS,

Passed April Session 1783, *may be had at the Printing Office.*

October 6, 1783.

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY valuable tract of land, situate and lying on the mouth of Winter's run, in Harford county, and containing upwards of four hundred acres. It is about twenty miles from Baltimore-town, about four from Harford-town, a mile from Abingdon, and about the same distance from the navigable waters of Bush river; the main road from Susquehannah, Harford-town, Abingdon, to Baltimore-town, passes through it. The soil and timber are equal to any in the state, and upwards of two hundred acres are a fine rich meadow bottom. There was formerly a mill built on part of this land, and there cannot be a more excellent mill seat; it requires only a dam of three feet to throw the whole stream of Winter's-run into the mill-race, which is a large and never failing run of water. Five years credit will be given for the principal, bond to be given with good security, and the interest to be regularly and annually paid. For further particulars enquire of the subscribers, Aquila Paca, senior, at Annapolis, and Aquila Paca, junior, in Harford county. The sale to be the first day of December next, at Harford-town.

7 A. PACA, sen.
A. PACA, jun.

Annapolis, October 8, 1783.

To be SOLD, in West-street, near the town gate, cheap for cash,

WINDOW GLASS, 8 by 10, 9 by 11, 10 by 12, either by the box or small quantity; also glass tumblers, Barcelona handkerchiefs, striped hollands, linens, blankets, threads, winter stockings, loaf sugar, brown ditto, ladies whips, bohea tea, coffee, raisins, Jamaica spirits, rum, &c. &c. &c. by

ABRAHAM CLAUDE.

N. B. The watch and clock making business is carried on at said house, with the greatest care and punctuality, by

6 CLAUDE *and* FRENCH.

Annapolis, October 25, 1783.

THE commissioner appointed to settle the accounts between the United States and the state of Maryland, and to liquidate and settle in specie value, all certificates given for supplies by public officers, to individuals, and other claims against the United States by individuals; for supplies furnished the army, the transportation thereof, and contingent expences thereon, within the said state; Gives notice, that he will attend at his office in this city, from eight o'clock in the morning till four in the afternoon, to liquidate and settle the claims of such citizens as can conveniently apply; and that he will also attend in sundry districts throughout the state, of which public notice will be given, at the court-houses in the said districts. 3

Port-Royal, February 9, 1779.

UPWARDS of two years ago I was struck with a paralytic stroke, which affected me very much; it happened that I met with Mr. Logan, who promised to make a cure of my leg and arm, without any inward application, by applying a kind of ointment; I found in about a fortnight a great deal of relief in my right arm, knee, and ancle; from the anguish of the gout it continued rather longer than I expected. I write this for the good of mankind. EDWARD DIXON.

Gloucester county, April 14, 1779.

I HEREBY certify, that my wife has been bad with rheumatic pains these six years, and captain Whiton sent Mr. Logan to see her; when he came he said he could relieve her, and in three weeks time she was clear of all pains in her arms. This I write in behalf of Mr. Logan, as several doctors have had her in hand and did her no good.

EDWARD LAYTON.

Baltimore, August 6, 1779.

THIS is to certify, that Mr. Logan, of Annapolis, prescribed medicines for John Hayman, who was confined to his bed with the rheumatism for a long time, by which I was restored to perfect health.

JOHN HAYMAN.

Kent county, April 11, 1781.

MICHAEL EARLE, Esq; who had a white swelling for about sixteen years, was also restored to perfect health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

Prince-George's county, February 8, 1782.

A GENTLEMAN who had the piles and gravel for about sixteen years, was also restored to perfect health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

I ALSO relieve palsies, rheumatisms, gout, gravel, fluxes, contractions of the limbs, white swellings, dropsy, running ulcers, &c. &c. I will take patients at my own house, or elsewhere in Annapolis; but cannot attend any in the country, except such as are confined to their beds. Constant attendance will be given, by their very humble servant,

35 WILLIAM LOGAN.

London-town, October 15, 1783.

THE subscriber, being properly prepared for receiving a large quantity of hides and skins to tan and curry, takes this method of informing those who choose to favour him with their custom, that they may depend on being served with punctuality and care. All hides or skins not taken away within thirteen months after they are delivered, the owners must expect to forfeit half the leather for tanning the other; likewise those that I have received within this twelvemonth, if not taken away in two months from the date hereof, will fall under the same predicament.

5 EDWARD SEFTON.

N. B. I have for sale a quantity of negroes shoes ready made, which I will sell on reasonable terms; also a parcel of excellent sole leather. E. S.

Annapolis, October 4, 1783.

APPLICATION will be made to the general assembly at the ensuing session, for the said assembly to take the legal steps to vacate a patent granted, in pursuance of a resolve of last session, to William Read, of Queen-Anne's county; the said patent including about 150 acres of manor land purchased of the state by the subscriber in the month of January, 1782. This resolve, it is conceived, was passed without due consideration, the legislature not having full information on the subject, and was meant to convey only a small slip of reserved land contiguous to the manor. w8

7 G. DUVALL.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

October 18, 1783.

RAN away from the subscriber, living five miles from Annapolis, one from South-river ferry, in Anne-Arundel county, on the 10th of July last, a likely slim, round head, black, young negro fellow, named WILL, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, stutters very much at times, especially in the word yes, he frequently will repeat the words that are said to him before he can say yes; had on a coarse country linen shirt, but by this time he may have cloaths of different sorts; as for his owning his name or master that need not be expected, as he will not speak the truth but by chance, and then seems sorry for it; but when talking in his own infernal way he will stand strait and look brazen, and do not contradict him and he will not stutter so bad. Whoever takes up and secures the said fellow, so that the owner may get him again, shall receive if one mile from home four dollars, if twelve miles six dollars, if thirty miles eight dollars, if farther and in the state ten dollars, if out of the state the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by tf

MORDECAI STEWART.

N. B. I have for sale 15 sheep, any one may have them all together.

5 M. S.

October 3, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the next general assembly, to remedy the defect in a deed of indemnity given me by James Leatch, of Calvert county, deceased, the same having been acknowledged only before one magistrate, whereas it is conceived there ought to have been two for real estates.

w8 6 MORDECAI SMITH.

George-town, on Patowmak, September 18, 1783.

WHEREAS the subscriber's father, George Beall, devised him the following land, to wit: Part of a tract of land called and known by the name of the Rock of Dumbarton, being in Montgomery county; and the intention of the testator was to have devised this land to his heirs and assigns, but by an omission in writing in the said George Beall's last will and testament, those words were not inserted (to him and his heirs for ever): Notice is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly at their first session, after due publication hereof, to have the right in this land confirmed agreeable to the intention of the said testator. w8

8 X THOMAS BEALL, of George.

RAN away from the subscriber, living on the head of South-river, about four miles from Annapolis, on the 18th day of July last, a lusty young negro wench named BET, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, 25 years of age, a dark mulatto, she has a very bold impudent look, she has a large scar on one of her arms above her elbow, occasioned by a burn; had on when she went away, a white country linen thread and cotton shift, a white country cotton and yarn petticoat; it is likely she may have changed her cloaths, as she has a great many relations at Mr. Richard Darnall's, who may have supplied her with others. Whoever will take up the said negro and bring her home to the subscriber, shall receive twenty shillings, paid by tf

12 NICHOLAS L. DARNALL.

Montgomery county, Nov. 1, 1783.

WHEREAS Christopher Cookindoffer received a bond from me dated June 7, 1783, the conditions whereof are not complied with; these are therefore to give notice to all persons not to take any assignment of said bond, as I am determined not to pay any of the contents thereof.

3X KING ENGLISH.

Calvert county, October 15, 1783.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Calvert county, near Hunting-town, a yellow slave named EVINS, about 19 years of age, 4 feet 9 or 10 inches high, with a broad beading face; he had on an old osnabrig shirt and trousers, and took with him a new osnabrig shirt and trousers, and a new felt hat; he is the real property of Mr. Hillery Wilson, of Calvert county, but he put him to me to learn the trade of a blacksmith, and has been with me near four years. Whoever takes up the said slave, and secures him so that I get him again, shall receive four dollars reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

3X WILLIAM EDMONDS, blacksmith.

Annapolis, September 24, 1783.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber has received a power of attorney from Mr. James Russell, of London, to settle his affairs in this state. Those gentlemen who have claims against the said James Russell, are desired to apply to the subscriber; and the gentlemen who are indebted to Mr. Russell, are requested to settle their accounts and make payment to

9 JAMES CLERK.

Charles-town, Cecil county, state of Maryland, October 6, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Charles-town, and the neighbourhood thereof, intend to petition the next general assembly, for an act to empower some person or persons, inhabitants of said town, to sell what is commonly called the public ground, on the water, and every other public ground in said town, so that neither public or private property may be injured thereby. 5 w8

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. Allen Bowie, senior, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are requested to discharge their accounts immediately, and such as have claims are desired to send in their accounts legally proved, that they may be settled by

FIELDER BOWIE,
JOHN F. BOWIE, } *executors.* 15

Annapolis, October 28, 1783.

To be SOLD or HIRED, by the year or month,

A LIKELY stout young negro fellow, who understands plantation work, and is a tolerable good cook and cooper. Apply to

4 W. H. M'PHERSON.

Annapolis, Maryland, October 23, 1783.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, on Monday night the 23d of September last, a BAY HORSE, thirteen hands high, six years old last spring, no brand, paces, trots, and gallops, has a white speck in his right eye near his ear, a small star in his forehead, and was shod all fours when he went away. Whoever secures said horse so that the subscriber may get him again, (or brings him home) if taken up within this state shall have four specie dollars reward, if out of the state eight dollars, and all reasonable charges, paid by JOHN LAYPOLD, in Baltimore, or the subscriber,

4 FREDERICK GRAMMAR.

Piscataway, Prince-George's county, Oct. 28, 1783.

HAVING received a further sum in notes issued by the hon. Robert Morris, in order to complete the payment of the officers and soldiers of the second Maryland regiment, for pay due them for the months of February, March, and April last, and also an additional sum for the month of January; Those, therefore, of the above regiment, who have not already received their notes, are desired to call upon the subscriber at Piscataway, or otherwise such to whom it may be more convenient, are requested to rendezvous at Frederick-town on the first day of December next, where attendance will be given.

3X HORATIO CLAGETT, captain Maryland line.

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